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Tuesday, September 20, 1910.

Among other things to be looked into
is the furnace.

Some men are always fooling some-
body—mostly themselves.

Americans, attend your primaries.
That is the first step to victory.

Not everybody can have a maga-
zine pay his campaign expenses.

One fine qualification in a chauffeur
is to know how to keep out of the police
court.

Maybe the ducks would not have
caught that disease if they had not
flown so fast.

Those repeated stories about King
Menelik's frequent deaths were enough
to make him sick.

Yes; we've seen a gown that we liked
much better than the hobble skirt, but
it wasn't the hobble skirt.

Nor has it been heard from Mr. Lor-
mer that the Roosevelt-Hamilton club
incident has impaired his digestion.

But ambitious candidates for office
must not expect to all get that they
want merely because they are asking
for it.

Mr. Roosevelt's outspoken dislike for
New York editors is not likely to have
the effect of curtailing his personal
notices.

Kaiser Wilhelm says that Providence
cares for the poor; which may be taken
as indicating that the Kaiser isn't on
the Providence job.

Fargo will go down into history as
the home of the man who started an
Ananias club of his own with One
Distinguished Member.

A local colored man is said to have
invented a "life-saving bed." "Most
any bed is of the life-saving variety
when one is "dead tired."

An inquirer wants to know what is
the inscription on a twenty-dollar bill;
but, to tell the truth, we haven't hung
onto one long enough to notice.

When asked for information as to
who was footing his campaign bills, the
Colonel again exhibited a prominent
trait in his reply, "My magazine."

They say that the new five-dollar bill
is to be made smaller; but not any
smaller, presumably, than the green-
grocer can make the old one look.

To some it is not pleasant news that
Mr. Ballinger has determined not to
resign so long as President Taft sus-
tains him; but the public will be con-
tent.

Being asked where the church politi-
cians will be found on the liquor
question, experience suggests that it
will be better to look around the side
entrance.

There is a plan on foot to bring the
veterans of the North and the South to-
gether. But, it must be understood,
not in the same spirit as they came
together in the sixties.

Rear Admiral Evans says that we
should have sixteen battleships and ac-
companying war craft on the Pacific
coast. In behalf of his country, brave
"Bob's" heart is in the right place.

Elder Brigham H. Roberts declares
that the Mormon church is being mis-
represented by ministers; but even so,
the ministers would not be doing any
more than is done by Mormon elders

from Joseph F. Smith down; and the
elders are the more reprehensible be-
cause they are in a better position to
know that they are falsifying the
facts.

AS TO SECRETARY BALLINGER.

The interview with Secretary Bal-
linger reported in the dispatches yes-
terday morning from Boise was
straightforward, sensible talk. The idea
that a cabinet minister's case would
be up for grave discussion at a cabi-
net meeting in the way that had been
foreshadowed is exquisitely absurd.
The relation of a cabinet minister to
the President is such that his contin-
uance in office is a matter solely be-
tween himself and his chief. The other
cabinet ministers have nothing to do
with it, and the idea that they would
consider it officially is so unprece-
dented that it is clear that sugges-
tion came from someone not versed
in the amenities of public life. In this
city yesterday, Secretary Ballinger re-
peated the sentiments that he expressed
at Boise. He will stay as long as the
President is content with him.

We think it is time that this uproar
about Ballinger should cease altogether.
There is absolutely nothing to the so-
called "case" against him. He simply
stood fast for the law, and has re-
fused to usurp powers that are de-
nied by the law or to do things that
the law expressly condemns. Those
who attack him are of the Pinchot
order and Pinchot is at the back of the
assault in every case. The Pinchot
group has no respect for law, but de-
sires to carry things with a high
hand, doing the things that it thinks
ought to be done whether there is law
for it or not; and if the law is against
it, then "damn the law," and worse
yet, disregard it.

Even Mr. Roosevelt, devoted as he is
to the conservation idea, gave in his
recent speeches in the West a distinct
black eye to the Pinchot policies. Pin-
chot wants to reserve all the natural
resources of the country for some in-
definite time in the future. Mr. Roose-
velt, on the contrary, expressly de-
clared for the use of the resources of
the country at the present time by the
people needing that use to open the
country to tillage and civilization. And
right there is the splitting point be-
tween the two policies of alleged con-
servation. One wants conservatively
to use; the other wants to conserve
by not using at all. A shining example
of the Pinchot policies is in operation
in Alaska today, where it is not lawful
to dig coal although the coal sticks
right out of the ground. All who want
to use coal must ship it in from Brit-
ish Columbia or from Australia. The
Alaskan coal could be put on ship-
board for about \$2.50 per ton, and yet
the shipmasters cannot get Alaskan
coal because it is unlawful to mine it,
and must pay \$12.50 per ton for either
British Columbia or Australian coal.
That sort of thing Mr. Roosevelt would
condemn. He would open the Alaskan
coal mines to present use, so that peo-
ple along the coast and in that coun-
try could get the coal for say about
\$3.00 per ton instead of having to pay
four times that much for coal mined
under foreign jurisdiction.

Secretary Ballinger in his office has
simply made the law his guide, instead
of the whims and notions of various
conservators who are deeply chagrined
and angry at seeing a new order of
things come in and supersede their ar-
bitrary, lawless course. But the man
in this country who holds fast to the
law is on solid ground, and especially
so is the official who makes the law
his rule and guide. One of the most
amazing and disgusting exhibits of sen-
timental humbuggery that this country
has ever seen is this warfare on Sec-
retary Ballinger simply because he re-
fuses to override the law, for that is
what it all amounts to in the long run.
President Taft made this very plain
in his conservation address at the Pin-
chot convention in St. Paul. Those in
charge of that convention and who con-
sidered it to be their especial prop-
erty, of course dictated the expressions
made by that convention, and in so
doing they made it all the more clear
that they are opposed to any present
use of the natural resources of Alaska
and of all this western region. They
want to arrest development here just
where it is, and they want to prevent
development even having any be-
ginning in Alaska. Those who wish to
shut out the development of this coun-
try and arrest progress of course are
all Pinchotites. Those who want to
go forward and develop the country, to
use the natural wealth everywhere at
hand, just as inevitably plead their
rights under the law, and those rights
ought to be respected by every public
official, and not frowned upon or de-
nied. And right there is where Sec-
retary Ballinger is solid with every per-
son of understanding, and with every-
one who wishes to see the country move
forward just as it has been doing from
the beginning.

It must not be forgotten by Utah
people that Mr. Frank Pierce of this
city is First Assistant Secretary of the
Interior. Does anyone here for one
moment believe that Mr. Pierce is in
collusion with any "gaag" to rob the
country or to defraud anybody out of
his rights? Much less does anyone
imagine for one moment that Mr.
Pierce would stand in with any plun-
ders to defraud the public in its com-
munity phase of its rights, privileges,
and reservations? No one for a mo-
ment imputes anything of that kind to
Mr. Pierce; and yet very much of the
trumpery war that is being made upon
Secretary Ballinger is also made upon
Mr. Pierce, his first assistant. In fact,
Mr. Pierce's name has been conspicu-
ously drawn into the fight with the
same attempted obliquity as that which
was aimed at Secretary Ballinger him-
self. Not only are we confident, as
everyone of Mr. Pierce's friends must

necessarily be confident, that he would
do nothing against the public interests
himself, but we are equally sure that
if his chief were doing anything ad-
verse to those interests, anything con-
trary to law and right, Mr. Pierce
would quickly resign his position. So
that the people of Utah have an addi-
tional reason over those that may be
entertained by level-headed persons all
over the country, to support Mr. Bal-
linger in his vindication of the law and
of the rights of the people; and this
in the surety that Mr. Pierce, who is
next to Mr. Ballinger in authority, is
a man of absolute integrity, and can
be depended upon to do the honest,
legal, and proper thing at all times.

ELDER ROBERTS IN DARKNESS.

Whenever the Mormon hierarchy have
upon their hands the difficult task of
explaining away, evading, or retract-
ing certain old teachings of the church,
they usually set Elder Brigham H. Rob-
erts forward to do the work for them.
The practice has been to do this when-
ever outside criticism has rendered
some particular doctrine or teaching
ridiculous, even to their own perverted
understandings. This was the case
when Mr. Roberts spoke in the taber-
nacle on Sunday last when he, in part,
said:
Great as we believe Joseph Smith to
be—and he was great—as between him
and the Christ, as the mountains rise
above the foothills, so the Christ rises
above any other man, and to Him we
give our hearts.
It is a well-known fact that the old
teaching has been contrary to this, as
may be demonstrated by many quota-
tions from sermons contained in the
Journal of Discourses. It has been
taught that in the history of the world
the Savior was the head of one dis-
pensation, and that Joseph Smith was
the head of the "last dispensation of
the fullness of times," intimating that
this being the more important dispen-
sation, Joseph Smith was by so much
superior to the Christ. Brigham Young
and Heber C. Kimball, as we now re-
call, have said that the people of this
world, belonging to this dispensation,
would be unable to enter into heavenly
glory without passing inspection and
receiving the approbation of Joseph
Smith, thus setting him above the
Savior.
But apprehending that some persons
may object that we are going too far
back into history for our proof, we
come up to a later time—a little over
a year ago—when Apostle Anthony W.
Ivins preached the doctrine of equality
between the Christ and Joseph Smith,
at a quarterly conference of the Lib-
erty stake. Mr. Ivins is ecclesiastically
of higher authority than Elder Rob-
erts, and therefore his utterance must
be the more inspired and the more
authoritative. Following are the re-
ports of three local papers upon this
particular point in the Ivins sermon:
The coming and life of the prophet Jo-
seph Smith and that of Jesus Christ were
likened by the prophet by apostle
Anthony W. Ivins in a lengthy address
at the quarterly conference of Liberty
stake, held at the Mormon tabernacle
Sunday afternoon.—The Tribune.
We believe the Book of Mormon to be
the word of God; that Joseph Smith was
a prophet, and that his coming was as
clearly outlined by the prophets of old
as that of Christ.—Salt Lake Herald.
Anthony W. Ivins compared Joseph
Smith with Jesus Christ.—Inter-Mountain
Republican.
And the Deseret News report was in
the same vein, except that the verbiage
was more extended. Not only has the
teaching been to reverse Joseph Smith
equally with the Christ, but the chil-
dren have been taught that Christmas
day should be celebrated on December
23rd, the birth anniversary of Joseph
Smith!
When Brigham Young first advanced
his Adam-god doctrine he coupled Jo-
seph Smith with the Savior in such a
way as to show that Joseph was enti-
tled to equal recognition; and hundreds
of times Mormon pulpites have de-
clared that in the next world Joseph
Smith would "sit at the right hand of
God, with Jesus Christ."
It would be altogether different if
Mormon proponents admitted that Mor-
monism was a man-made system, and
that as such it necessarily would un-
dergo changes to keep pace with the
natural advancement of humanity. But
they claim that it was the "work of
God," revealed from heaven, and there-
fore further blasphemy the deity by
assuming that the Almighty does not
know His own mind five minutes at a
time, so to speak.
It would appear to be a clear case
that Elder Roberts is going counter
to the spirit of the gospel, and the first
thing he knows, he will be denounced
as on the downward path, the "road to
apostasy."

UTAH DELICACIES.

Every one who has any pride in
Utah, and the good commercial name
of Utah, must have been glad to read
what The Tribune presented yesterday
morning as to Salt Lake City being
made a general food supply center for
the Western Pacific and Rio Grande
railways. The baking is done here for
the dining cars, and much of the cook-
ing. The bread, pies, cakes and gen-
eral pastry are prepared here and sup-
plied to the cars, and the hotels from
Ogden to Grand Junction also are sup-
plied from the same headquarters.
In the basement of the new Gould de-
pot here there is a storehouse and also
cold storage. Complete supplies are
kept there, and are prepared and sent
out where needed, and due credit is
given in Utah in the delicacies sup-
plied. Utah canned goods will be con-
spicuously named as from Utah, and
the standard will be kept up so as to
do credit to the State.
There will also be distinctly shown
on the bill of fare, Utah celery, Utah
turkeys, Utah potatoes, Utah peaches,
Utah nectarines, Utah silver plums, and
the like. Inasmuch as Utah is al-
ready famous along all these lines by
reason of the superior quality of the
articles named, as well as others, its

fame will be spread through this means,
and Utah will gain notice as the sup-
ply point for choice delicacies.
It is altogether a most desirable step
in advance, one that is due to Utah,
and one that undoubtedly will prove an
attraction to all tourists that pass this
way.

MORE OF THE "SPORADICS."

A couple of stake presidents in the
Mormon church have, vicariously, sent
in to The Tribune office their cards, to-
gether with a request that they be
accorded recognition in our list of new
polygamists.

Elder George C. Parkinson, president
of the Oneida (Idaho) stake of Zion,
is a new celestializer. In the year
1900, as the approximate time is given
to The Tribune, he polygamously mar-
ried Miss Annie Woolley, a daughter
of E. D. Wolley. The lady has resided,
and continues to live, at Forestdale
under the name of Mrs. Farron, or Mrs.
Ferrin—the assumed name is thus
variously spelled by different inform-
ants. Whenever Elder Parkinson pays
a visit to Salt Lake (which is some-
times quite often) he spends his nights
with his new polygamous wife at For-
estdale, in a two-story brick house
which Bishop James Jensen of that
ward could point out with unerring
finger—if he had a mind to do so.

There is a little innocent chap of about
nine years old in proof of this unlaw-
ful commerce, and the poor little fel-
low attends day school and Sunday
school under the assumed name given
for him by his unfortunate mother.

Between two and three months ago
the Emery stake of Zion was divided
into two stakes, these being called the
Emery and the Carbon stake respec-
tively. Elder Reuben Miller was pres-
ident of the Emery stake, but when
the division was made he was given
the presidency of the Carbon stake,
with headquarters and residence at
Price, Utah. In the year 1904 Elder
Miller married polygamously Miss Mat-
tie Nelson, a sister to Professor N. L.
Nelson of the Brigham Young Univer-
sity of Provo. Previous to her mar-
riage to Elder Miller, Miss Nelson had
been a school teacher, her most recent
public appearance in this capacity hav-
ing been at the Emery stake academy
(a church educational institution) in
1903-4. As president of the Emery
stake, Elder Miller was naturally the
head of the stake academy's govern-
ors, and it was in that capacity that
he met Sister Nelson and wooed and
won her to his new polygamous em-
brace. Sister Mattie Nelson Miller is
now living at Forestdale under the
alias of Mrs. Gardner.

These two are men of high standing
in the Mormon church; they are the
official creatures of President Joseph
F. Smith. Can the president of the
church now read his duty clearly since
being thus advised by The Tribune?
Finally, we now have one hundred and
seventy-eight "sporadic cases."

NO RESPECT FOR WOMAN.

From Beaver, Utah, comes a story
that demonstrates the mean hypocrisy
resorted to by the Mormon polygamous
cult, and at the same time it indicates
to a certainty that there is in the
minds of polygamists a rule abso-
lutely no respect for the women victims
of their lust.

A short time ago The Tribune printed
a brief recital of the new polygamist
of Doctor D. A. McGregor, showing
that he had only recently broken the
law. Up to that time the matter had
been hushed up and McGregor had been
accorded equal recognition with other
men in the Beaver community. As soon
as The Tribune called attention to his
case, however, people naturally began
to talk, those who did the talking be-
ing chiefly opposed to the new polyga-
mous practice. These people condemned
McGregor, and he at once cast about
for some excuse in exculpation of his
behavior. He finally hit upon a story
—and he told it. It was to the effect
that the girl whom he married as his
polygamous wife had gone astray; that
another man was the father of the child
born to her; and that he had simply ta-
ken her to wife in order to protect her
good name!

But what can be expected of such
cowards? Any man who would drag a
young woman into polygamy would do
or say anything to otherwise degrade
her to save his own unworthy hide.

And it is a bit funny, too, that if the
Mormon "prophets" have foreseen and
foretold all of the world's inventions
they don't go ahead now and settle all
the puzzling problems that vex sci-
entists and inventors. It would not only
save the world a lot of trouble, but it
would be very profitable.

A report that President Taft was to
voluntarily retire as a Presidential can-
didate is characterized as an improb-
able story. Improbable, perhaps, in the
supposition that if anything of the
kind ever occurs it will be the result
of a shove from Teddy.

Objecting to a quip in this column
to the effect that the Federal Bunchers
will sing the praises of prohibition De-
mocracy around its bier, an enthusias-
tic adherent of the party says that this
year it has no bier—only a sort of near-
bier.

Another boy has been killed by his
brother who was examining a gun when
the accident happened. There is but
one way to avoid such tragedies, and
that is to keep boys and guns far, far
apart.

Mr. Parley P. Christensen promises
some surprises for the church Repub-
lican State convention to be held at Og-
den a week from Monday; and it is
assumed that in this particular surprise
party there will be no kissing games.

TODAY IN HISTORY

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1910.

Battle of the Alma.

On September 20, the battle of the
Alma, one of the most decisive of the
Crimean war, was fought in 1854. Alma
is the name of a river which flows into
the Black sea about twenty miles north
of Sebastopol. The vale of the Alma is
renowned for the beauty of its scenery.
It was on the steep banks of this stream,
through the channel of which the British
troops waded amidst a shower of bullets,
the armies of the British and the Russian
under Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnaud,
under a victory over the Russian army
commanded by Prince Bismarck, after
five hours of stubborn fighting the Rus-
sians were forced to retreat in disorder
upon Sebastopol, seventeen per cent of
the number having been killed and
wounded.

The Russian government had been at-
tempting the dismemberment of Turkey.
She had made the proposition to the
British government to share in the spoils.
The latter became suspicious of the
 czar's intention. At the same time the
British and the Russian armies naturally
when these two countries saw the scheme
of the Russians, they formed an alliance
with Turkey and the war followed in
1854.

Sebastopol was the great arsenal of
Russia and naturally it was the point
of attack of the British and the French
armies. It was universally believed that
the embodied ambition of Russia was
one day to make its formidable effort of
aggression.

Within the fence of its vast sea forts
the Russian fleet of the Black sea lay
screened. If therefore, Sebastopol could
be taken or destroyed, it would seem as
if the whole material fabric, put to-
gether at such cost and labor for the
execution of the schemes of Russia,
could be shattered at a blow. The in-
vasion of the Crimea was not a soldier's
project. It was undertaken by Lord Rag-
lan out of deference to the recommen-
dations of the government, and by Marshal
St. Arnaud out of deference to the em-
peror of the French.

The allied forces were, therefore, con-
veyed to the southwestern shore of the
Crimea, and effected a landing at Kala-
mita bay, a short distance north of the
point at which the River Alma runs into
the sea. The disembarkment began on
September 14, and it was completed on
September 19, upon which some 50,000
English, French and Turkish troops had
landed on the shores of Catherine the Great's Cri-
mea.

On September 19, the allies marched
out of their encampments and moved
southward in the direction of Sebastopol.
While they had a few skirmishes with
the enemy, they had no real business of
war until they approached the near
bank of the river. It was about noon of
the 20th that the river was reached.
The attack was made with desperate
courage on the part of the allies; but
it was rather a pell-mell sort of a fight,
in which the headlong courage and the
indefatigable obstinacy of the English and
French troops carried all before them at
last.

A study of the battle shows that it
was rather a heroic and a terrible battle.
But there was, happily for the allies, an
almost total absence of generalship on
the part of the Russians. The soldiers of
the czar fought stoutly and bravely,
but they could not stand up against the
blended valour and obstinacy of the
English and French. The river was
crossed, and the allies' bright re-
doubt. Prince Mentschikoff's great re-
doubt was carried. The Russians were
driven from the field, the allies occupied
their ground, and the victory was to the
western powers.

The Russians retreated in utter con-
fusion. They should have been pursued,
and they were expected to be pursued.
It was three days afterward, how-
ever, before the allies again set their
faces toward Sebastopol.

The campaign of the allied armies had
been opened under conditions differing
from those of most campaigns that went
before it. Science had added many new
discoveries to the art of war. Literature
had added one remarkable contribu-
tion of her own to the conditions amid
which campaigns were to be waged on
the land. The "special correspondent"
When the expedition was leaving
England it was accompanied by a special
correspondent for each of the great
daily papers of London, which was really
the introduction into army campaigns of
the war correspondent.

September 20, 1777, was the day on
which General Anthony Wayne was de-
feated at Paoli; on which the Prince of
Wales, now the king of England, began
his tour of the United States; on which
in 1869, and on which the revolving tur-
net was patented by Timby in 1862. It
is the birthday of Alexander the Great
(356 B. C.); Emperor Antonine Pius
(86 A. D.); Charles Carroll, the Maryland
statesman (1737); Maria Pauline Bonaparte,
the sister of Napoleon (1770); Gen-
eral John Reynolds (1820); Albert
Myer, the meteorologist, known as "Old
Probabilities" (1828); and David R.
Locke, the humorist, who wrote under
the title "Petroleum" (1833).

It is the date of the death of Lucius Cras-
sus, the great Roman orator (91 B. C.);
Owen Glendower, the Welsh patriot
(1415); Victor of Falkland, royalist states-
man (1648); Charles VI. of Germany
(1740); and William Hutton, the mis-
cellaneous writer (1815).

LOCAL HISTORY

WHAT HAPPENED SEPT. 20.

1847—Harriet P. Young, wife of Lorenzo
D. Young, gave birth to a male child,
which was subsequently named Lorenzo
Dow. He died March 22, 1848.
This was the first white male child
born in Salt Lake valley.

1848—Brigham Young arrived in Salt
Lake valley with the advance portion
of his company. Kimball's army
arrived a few days later, and the
other companies all reached the val-
ley in good season.

1850—Brigham Young was appointed gov-
ernor of Utah territory; Benjamin D.
Harris of Vermont, secretary; Joseph
Buffington of Pennsylvania, chief jus-
tice; Perry Broochus of Alabama,
and Zephaniel Snow of Ohio, sec-
retary of justice; Seth M. Blair of Utah,
United States attorney, and Joseph
L. Keywood of Utah, United States
marshal.

1856—Knud Peterson's wagon company of
immigrants arrived in Salt Lake City.
This was called the second company
of the season.

1864—Joseph S. Rawlins's train of immi-
grants arrived at Salt Lake City.

1865—A special conference was held at
Nephi, Utah county, which was at-
tended by Brigham Young and other
leading men of the Mormon church.

1869—The Indians made a raid on Fair-
view and stole eighteen head of
horses.

1870—The first run of crude oil was
made at the first drilling works
built in Utah, located about eight miles
south of Salt Lake City by Woodhull Bros.

1876—George D. Grant, a brother of the
late Jedediah M. Grant, died at Boun-
dary, Utah.

1885—Marvin Alfred of St. Charles, Bear
Lake county, Idaho, was arrested at
Montpelier, on a charge of unlawful
cohabitation.

1886—In the third district court, Richard
Warburton of Tooele was sentenced
by Judge Zane to six months' im-
prisonment and \$500 fine, and Jonas
E. Lindberg, also of Tooele, to eight-
teen months' imprisonment and \$300
fine, both for unlawful cohabitation,
and taken to the penitentiary. Both
pleaded guilty. Andrew Macfarlane
died in the Twenty-first ward, Salt
Lake City. Charles Jameson, who
was wounded at the Haun's ranch
sacre with four balls, and also served
in the Mormon battalion, died at
Silverville.

1887—After trial in the third district
court, the jury returned verdicts of
guilty in the cases of Andrew Homer
and James M. Fisher, for unlawful
cohabitation. Alexander B. Hull of
South Jordan was sentenced by Judge
Zane to six months' imprisonment
and \$500 fine for unlawful cohabita-
tion. Christian Hansen of Box Elder
county was arrested on a charge of
unlawful cohabitation.

1888—In the first district court at Provo,
John Powell of Fillmore was sen-
tenced by Judge Judd to seventy-
five days' imprisonment, and Benja-

TODAY IN HISTORY

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1910.

Battle of the Alma.

On September 20, the battle of the
Alma, one of the most decisive of the
Crimean war, was fought in 1854. Alma
is the name of a river which flows into
the Black sea about twenty miles north
of Sebastopol. The vale of the Alma is
renowned for the beauty of its scenery.
It was on the steep banks of this stream,
through the channel of which the British
troops waded amidst a shower of bullets,
the armies of the British and the Russian
under Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnaud,
under a victory over the Russian army
commanded by Prince Bismarck, after
five hours of stubborn fighting the Rus-
sians were forced to retreat in disorder
upon Sebastopol, seventeen per cent of
the number having been killed and
wounded.

The Russian government had been at-
tempting the dismemberment of Turkey.
She had made the proposition to the
British government to share in the spoils.
The latter became suspicious of the
 czar's intention. At the same time the
British and the Russian armies naturally
when these two countries saw the scheme
of the Russians, they formed an alliance
with Turkey and the war followed in
1854.

Sebastopol was the great arsenal of
Russia and naturally it was the point
of attack of the British and the French
armies. It was universally believed that
the embodied ambition of Russia was
one day to make its formidable effort of
aggression.